SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1881.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Dec. 10, 1881, was:

The Religion of Humanity.

Total for the week.

We print this morning a thoughtful and Interesting communication from Mr. COURT-LANDT PALMER relating to the conflict between religion and science.

Mr. PALMER advocates the religion of Humanity. This, and this alone, in his opin- | next year, all the reservations west of the ion, accords with the conclusions of science. It rejects all idea of immortality, except the immortality of influence. That is to say, the hope of conscious existence after death is utterly abandoned by those who follow this new faith.

grabbers. It ignores the bitter lessons Now, science distinctly points to the time when the earth will be simply one vast, | taught by bloody wars, of the folly of mixcold, silent graveyard for the human race. arate, and still more of the cruelty and the Our planet will become what the moon is peril of removing Indians from their annow, and humanity will have perished.

Does the religion now proposed to us en-In order to suit our convenience. The auable us to look forward to that time and say that mankind, with its long a story of minbe cited to show that deportation from their gled misery and gladness, has existed to any good, or any intelligible end?

We think not. Whatever else may be said of the religion of Humanity, it seems to us useless to argue that it satisfies either the Mr. Kirkwood would have them "recomintelligence or the longings of the soul of

The Relation of the Clergy to Amuse

The Rev. Dr. RICHARD S. STORRS of the Church of the Piterims in Brooklyn is a elergyman who does not appear to be afraid to gratify a taste for harmless recreation because to do so is unconventional, or what might even be termed unclerical. "A very interesting affair," according to our esteemed contemporary the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, "took place at the residence of Mr. FRANKLIN WOODRUFF" on Thursday evening, and among the invited guests present

was the Rev. Dr. STORRS. The event was nothing less than a private match of billiards between Mr. WILLIAM SEXTON and Mr. JOSEPH DION, the wellknown experts in this fascinating game. A regular three-ball game of five hundred points was played in the presence of a distinguished company. Then the players infulged in some fine fancy shots, and subsequently everybody indulged in refreshments. The occasion was one of innocent and agreeable enjoyment throughout.

The presence of a prominent minister of religion at such an entertainment not only shows strong good sense on his part, but is indicative, we think, of a change in the attitude of the clergy generally toward all amusements not evil in themselves.

A pronounced expression of the changing sentiment in this respect is found in the BOHLEN lectures for 1881, delivered at Philadelphia by Bishop Dupley of Kentucky. This fearless writer advocates a wise discrimination as the great present need of the Church. In reference to popular amuse ments, he declares that the clergy are standing on ground that is wholly untenable.

'I believe," he says, "that the indiscriminate condemnation of one whole class of amusements and the indiscriminate approval of another has produced the effect upon the mass of Christian people to destroy the value of all such judgment." He cannot see why clergy and latty may rightfully go hand in hand to the concert hall or reading hall, there to hear the prima doona or tragedian, and yet must be forbidden to attend the opera or theatre. The actor who refused to read Shakespeare before a Young worthy of admiration for his rebuke to Christian inconsistency in telling the young men that it could not be right for them to hear him read while sented in a chair the language they deemed it unlawful to listen to if spoken by the same person dressed in character.

In games, the same unreasonable distinctions are shown by Bishop Dubley to exist, and cards are taboued in households where dominoes and backgammon are sources of constant amusement. The contrasts of this sort might be carried much further. And the Bishop is right in regarding the enforced separation of the clergy from their people in hours of recreation as tributing them, which goes on incessantly, a mighty evil. In the bowling alley, the Rev. Dr. STORRS is a formidable rival of any member of his congregation. Why should he not be permitted to become equally invincible at the billiard table?

"Well will it be for the Church when it shall be fully recognized that what is lawful for People is law.ul for Priest, and that what the Priest may not do because it is sinful, his People too must forego." Every step toward the fuller recognition of this Of course such an error may be infrequent truth is in the direction of true religious progress.

Mr. Kirkwood's Iden.

It is not encouraging to observe that the late President GARFIELD's Secretary of the Interior finds nothing to add in his annual report to the inadequate suggestions made by his official predecessors toward the solution of the Indian problem. Secretary KIRKWOOD has snown, since his appointment last March, a gratifying degree of common sense in his management of Indian affairs, deciding each case offered for his in- given package may be detached by an tervention on its merits, without verboaity, without vauity of official opinion, and without becoming the victim of some preconcoived theory. Yet now that he has to sum | substitution might be easily effected at any up his few months' experience, and to forecast his programme for the remainder of his career as Secretary, he has nothing better to advise than a continuance and a rapid extension of that miserable system whi in the past has gradually deprived the Indians of their lands, removing them from | of our baggage system, that all the object their homes and favorite huntling grounds, I tions to our metal cheeks might be obviated and penning them into smaller and smaller | by adopting the paper way bill or courses reservations. This policy will suit those who are always carer to selze the lands | radways. The plan followed on those roads pledged by the Government to the red men, and who are always looking out for jobs of | paper way bill, on which is printed the transportation or of furnishing supplies in the wars that result from mattreating them.

The need of educating the Indians, it is true, is thoroughly dwelt upon by Mr. KIRKWOOD, and the perpetual difficulties arising from their inability to apeak English, and their unwillingness to learn it, ara stated with convincing force. This trouble | senger. This constitutes a receipt, and the will to a great extent cure itself with the lapse of time, and with the establishment of | presentation at the place of destination. that system of common schools for the | The other supplementary slip or coupon is young on the reservations themselves which | retained as a voucher or a record by the It is the immediate and imperative duty of agent forwarding the property. The the Government to create. So, again, it is paper way bill, like a bank note, can be pertain that in process of time the tribal tie | made extremely difficult to counterfeit will be loosened, and thus another great and the plate, too, from which it is obstacle to the reception of the Indians into printed may be changed with little self-protecting citizenship will be removed. | trouble or expense. The metal check, on the But, as if forgetting that hardly more than other hand, cannot be so easily changed, a generation has elapsed since the Govern- and it is, besides, so crude that any good ma-

ment first began to hold anything like supervisory relations with many of the Western tribes, Mr. Kirkwood, like many of his predecessors, advocates a forcing-house process of civilization. Instead of letting alone for a while the land which the Indians own, and which the Government has pledged its honor to retain for them, and devoting himself to seeing that the agencies are made better and more useful, Mr. Kinkwood, in a spirit highly approved, no doubt, by a good many voters of Iowa, Colorado, and Oregon, would begin by taking away what belongs to the Indian and giving it to the white man; then, if that will not civilize him, he would take away more, until the minimum possession, which on his theory produces civilization, is reached. His plan is to have a commission of "three

five large reservations to be selected in dif-

is simply a gizantic scheme of Indian land

ing together tribes that wish to remain sep-

thority of Gen. Chook and Gen. Milles may

homes is the leading cause of Indian wars.

If the commission should fail to counte-

nance this scheme of wholesale exile, then

mend the concentration of existing small

agencies where that can properly be done,

and the reduction of the area of others to

dimensions proportionate to the number of

Indians now located thereon." That is, if

we cannot have land grabbing in one form,

or on one excuse, we will have it on another.

Mr. Kirkwoop's plan nominally looks

after the interests of the red men who are

intrusted to his care, but really after those

of the whites. He has heartly adopted the

just and practical ideas of Gen. MILES on

the need of teaching the Indians first to

become herdsmen rather than kitchen gar-

deners, by supplying them with great droves

of cattle, and on the urgent need of a proper

system of reservation law for the punish-

ment of crimes committed either by Indians

or whites. But there is nothing that he

proposes on those subjects and on those of

providing permanent log houses for In-

dians and lots of land held in severalty,

which could not be precisely as well

done upon the existing reservations,

without that grand system of spoliation

with which he proposes to begin. It is

perhaps hardly worth while to expect

a complete and wise solution of the Indian

problem from a Cabinet officer who pro-

poses to take away many of the existing

reservations, on the ground that their oc-

cupants would be better off on a few larger

ones, and in the same document suggests

reducing the present reservations, on the

How Our Baggage System Might be

Improved.

If there is one thing as to which all trav-

ellers seem to be agreed, it is the superiority

of our method of billing and identifying

baggage over that pursued in Europe. In

England, you are not only exposed to exas-

perating delays occasioned by the weighing

of all luggage which is to go into the vans

but you are onliged to leave your seat at

every junction to see that it is not improp-

erly transferred, as well as to personally

identify it at the place of arrival. Even on

the Continent, although on many roads

identification is secured by effectual pre-

cautions, you are annoyed by similar delays

incident to the weighing of baggage, or

There is one weak point, however, in our

mode of billing baggage which might be

eliminated by reproducing one feature of the

Continental system. We refer to our method

plates called enecks, one of which is

attached by a strap to the article

forwarded, and the other handel to its

owner. These metal plates are heavy and

cumbrous, and when a passenger's baggage

comprises a large number of pieces they

constitute a decided inconvenience. Their

cost also forms an item much more consid-

erable than would at first sight be supposed

in the running expenses of a road. The

work, moreover, of collecting and redis-

involves much loss of time and some ex-

pense. These are minor objections, how-

over; there are other faults in our

check system which seriously affect

the traveller. One is the liability to

mistake on the part of the railway

employees in the assortment of the checks

There may be one number on the plate

attached to the strap, and another on the

plate given to the passenger as a receipt.

on the part of an experienced and vigilant

baggage master; but all the employees

intrusted with the duty of checking trunks

are not experienced, and, under any circum-

stances, the aggregate of mistakes commit-

ted on a road doing a great business and

employing a multitude of agents cannot

be insignificant. Accidental, unintentional

errors are not, moreover, the only or most

important source of loss to the traveller

under our American system of billing bag-

gage. There is also the danger that the

check fastened with a leather thong to a

unauthorized person, and another check, of

which he has the duplicate, be substituted.

No observing man can doubt that such a

way station where the employees are few

and overworked, or in baggage cars, to

on many of our roads.

which passengers are freely allowed access

It is suggested by Mr. M. M. KIRRMAN,

who has recently published a careful study

which in use on some of the Continental

is to paste on each piece of baggage a small

name of the forwarding station, as well as

that of the station to which the property is

destined. Each way bill bears a different

number. It is, moreover, executed in tripli-

eate, and one of the two supplementary con-

pons attached to the bill, and similarly

numbered, is torn off and given to the pas-

property is delivered to the holder upon its

of identifying baggage by means of metal

House officers at each frontier.

ground that they are too large already.

a paste brush we could make them self-ador four eminent citizens" appointed to visit, hesive. It is plain that the adoption of the triplicate paper way bill would render such mis-Mississippi, with a view to recommending takes as now arise from mixing metal "the concentration of the Indians on four or checks impossible. It would be equally impracticable for an unauthorized person to ferent parts of the West." This, of course, replace the coupon affixed to a given piece of baggage by that attached to his own; and spoliation, in the interest of speculators and If, as seems manifest, the method of billing and identifying baggage could be made equally simple and expeditious with that now in use among us, there appears to be no reason why we should not adopt the one good feature of the European system. cestral homes, pledged to them by treaty,

chinist may successfully counterfeit it

expeditious in America, and there is no rea-

son why it should not be performed as rap-

idly as the attaching of a copper check.

Instead of cutting off the coupons we could

tear them off, the lines of division being per-

forated, as in the case of postage stamps,

and instead of requiring the application of

An Elevated Railway for Paris.

Plans for an elevated railway for Parls have been made by a French engineer named Chrerien. Underground railroads, like those of London, are very strongly objected to by the Parisians, and accordingly our method of laying the tracks on elevated viaducts is presented by Mr. CHRETIEN for their consideration.

But elevated railways such as we have are offensive in Parisian eyes for two reasons. In the first place, they disfigure the streets, and in the second place, the use of steam as a motor for the engines is objectionable. Mr. CHRETIEN, however, proposes to substitute

electricity for steam. His plan is to run a main line 14,000 feet long from the Madelaine to the Bastile, with two branches, one from the Place de la République to the Place du Trône, and the second as far as the Arc de Triomphe. But the Parisian public, so sensitive in matters of beauty, and the Municipal Council are not likely to favor a project for erecting an elevated railway where it would cut the Opera facule in two, as viewed from the Avonue de l'Opera. The gain in convenience would not compensate for the loss in the attractiveness of the city. And all the world who visit Paris would doubtless sympathize with them in that feeling.

An experimental elevated railway on which electricity will be used as a motor is, however, likely to be put up where it will interfere less with the beauty of the city. Mr. CHRETIEN'S plans propose the occupation of a comparatively small proportion of the width of the boulevards. His viaduct is put, on an average, at twenty feet above the ground, the columns on which it would be carried would be from 130 to 160 feet apart, the gauge would be only four feet wide, and the total width of the structure would not exceed fifteen feet. He aims to prevent the road'scutting off any great amount of light.

Each car, designed to accommodate fifty passengers, and carrying its own electric motor, would be twenty-six feet long and five feet wide, with doors opening and closing automatically on reaching and leaving a station. A speed of about fifteen miles an hour is assumed, and the cost of a line from the Maderaine to the Bastile he estimates at \$1,600,000. If his cars carried 78,000 passengers daily, or about 33,000,000 annually, even at so low a fare as two cents, the road would earn from them \$625,000 in a year. Interest on capital at five per cent, would be \$80,000, and he puts the annual cost of maintenance and working at \$160,000. A handsome surarising from its examination by Custom plus would therefore be obtained from the estimated business. But in Paris the Muthe streets for nothing. They would demand a handsome share of the receipts. Accordingly, the fare may be put at three their self-sacrifice in charging no more than

five cents. If we may judge by the travel on our elevated roads, Mr. CHRETIEN has not overestimated the number of passengers his road will earry, provided it works successfully. There are four double-track lines in operation in New York, and as many as 274,023 passengers have travelled over them in one day. Their aggregate daily recoints, according to the last reports, vary from \$14,000 to \$18,000. There are 32 miles of roadway in the city, 161 stations, 203 engines, and 612 cars, and the number of trains run each day is 3,480. And yet this tremendous business is only a few years old.

If, therefore, Mr. CHRETIEN can overcome the m-thetical and other objections to an elevated railway in Paris, and can make electricity suffice as a motor, if his esti mates of the cost of construction and of working and maintenance are not too low, his road must be very profitable to the stockholders. But it is hard, almost impossible, to estimate what the cost of the needed electricity will be.

Lieut. Plipper's Trunk.

We shall not attempt to review the case of Lieut. FLIPPER, the colored officer of the army whose trial at San Antonio for embez zling Government funds has just ended Neither shall we express an opinion as to his guilt or innocence of the precise charges against him.

It is said of Lieut, FRIPPER that he bore himself creditably at West Point, and won the respect, if not the intimate friendship, of his white comrades there. After he was graduated, too, good reports of his conduct. came to us until these charges of dishonesty were made public. As the representative of his race in the ranks of the commissioned officers of the army, he certainly had every Incentive to behave himself honorably and gallantly. Because he knew that he was regarded with hostility, he also had the greater reason to be eautious, so that he might give no real cause for offence or crit-

But even in the statement he bimself made to the court martial before which he was tried Licut, FLIPPER showed that he was at least very careless and very indis creet, so much so, indeed, that his untrustworthings was made manifest. Take one point of his personal defence. He had collected certain money for which he was responsible to the Government. These funds, he says, "I kept in my quarters in my trunk, because I felt more secure to have them in my own custody." He was afterward "perfectly astonished" when he "discovered a discrepancy of \$1,549."

Now, he ought not to have put the money in the trunk anyway. But how about was it for him to keep a large amount of Government cash there when the trunk was used jointly by him and his female servant as a receptacle for their clothing! This is what he said in his statement in his own defence:

"My servant lived with a laundress, who had no place to keep her clothing. On her request I allowed her to | cases of extraordinary public importance, when

put part in my trunk. I always retained the key, exce Again, the way bill coupons could be bound her clothing. I had no reason to suspect disho in volumes for :se as required, and their never lost anything worth attracting attention."

protection would involve but little cost or Undoubtedly it was very accommodating, inconvenience. The danger, finally, of such very friendly, in Lieut, FLIPPER to allow his bills being stolen is small compared with servant to share in the use of his trunk, to that attending the use of metal checks, pack away her wardrobe along with his own. which are often hung in exposed places on But think of it! The trunk had several pegs and nails in the open baggage rooms thousand dollars of trust money in it. of railway stations. No doubt the process We are afraid Lieut. FLIPPER is hardly a of affixing the way bill would be made more

safe man to be a custodian of Government

First Let Him Win a Wife.

A young man of twenty-five who has saved up a thousand dollars out of his carnings has made a good start in life. But what shall he do with the money? That is the question such a young man puts to us, stating his case as follows:

Siz: I am a young man 25 years of age. By industry and economy I have managed to secure an education sufficiently good to teach a district school, and have a cash capital of \$800 or \$1,000. Just at present my mind is a little unsettled. Could I go to some of the Southern States and invest so small an amount in real extate. plan to rent land and buy sheep with the money, and put on the land? And again, do you think there would be a hance to secure a position of some good, well-to-do farm er an some of the Eastern States, to take care of s ock and do work generally on the farm? Farming is what I have been engaged in the most of my time, and I am inelined to think that I am a pretty good hand. If such should prove to be the case, what is the probable salary I could command! It possible, I would like to ret into some good, healthy locality, where society is good, and eventually, after proving myself worthy, I would like to get a good wife. A FURNISHER

It is always dangerous to give people advice about investing money. We have no doubt, however, that our correspondent could purchase a farm at the South or at the West with the sum he has saved up. It is enough at least to make a first payment on a place, but perhaps it would be wiser for him to hire himself out to some farmer, as he pro-

poses, until his mood becomes more settled. He shows good judgment in thinking about taking a wife. If he finds a really good woman to join her fortunes with his, he will be far more likely to succeed in life than if he remains a bachelor. Of all men, a farmer needs a wife.

Perhaps, therefore, it would be better for our friend to settle the matrimonial question before undertaking to invest his money in a farm. He will find that two heads are better than one, and from a good wife he will get even more valuable advice than we are able to give him.

Why Convicts Maim Themselves.

From time to time terrible stories of cruelty come through prison walls. That told to a Sun reporter by MELSON and published on Monday is one of them. Here was a man who, repeatedly flogged to insensibility for not performing a task beyond his ability, in order to get into the hospital and thus escape a continuance of the floggings, sacrificed three fingers of his left hand. He said that men, overworked in the prison laundry and certain of terrible punishment, jumped out of the windows and off the gallery, to injure themselves and thereby reach their only refuge, the hospital. The foreman of the laundry corroborated his state ment with the cool remark to the reporter that at one time "there was a sort of epidemic of jumping off the gallery." Now, people don't maim themselves or jump out of windows and off galleries for nothing; certainly no amount of laziness could ever create an epidemic of that sort. Such acts of desperation are the result of barbarous cruelty. MeLson's injured hand and the admissions of the prison officials prove it.

If these atrocities are allowed to continue in our prisons, our Judges may as well add the words to a sentence to the penitentiary, "And there you shall be overworked, stary ed, and flogged until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

Two Distinguished Speakers.

While disclosing its joy that Mr. BLAINE is going out of the State Department, our nicipality do not allow corporations to use let him down easy by extravagant praises of his career as Speaker of the House, a place in which, according to the Times, "he achieved laurels unsurpassed, if equalled, cents, though our elevated roads talk of by those of any preceding Speaker of any

Has the Times forgotten HENRY CLAY? He was chosen Speaker six times, occupying the chair eleven years, including the stormy epochs of the war with England and the Missouri struggle. The House shone with great debaters. WEBSTER and QUINCY from the East, BUCHANAN and STORES of the North, Calhoun and Barbour from the South, and CLAY and GRUNDY of the West, are examples.

Mr. CLAY held a foremost rank among these, while as a party leader he stood without a peer in Congress. As a parliamentarian, sufflee it to say that no decision of his was ever overruled. Did Mr. BLAINE make a record equal to this during the six years he was Speaker?

The Republican caucus committee of the Virginia Legislature which waited upon President ARTHUR yesterday, to get an expression of opinion on the Senatorial contest, got instead a very polite snubbing, as it deserved. The President told the visitors what they ought to have known without going so far, that the matter was one for the Legislature alone to deter mine, and that he could have nothing whatever to say regarding the candidates.

Mayor Grace's veto of the ordinance granting permission to the Metropolitan Telephone Company to lay their wires in the streets of this city is sound, and should be sustained. The telephone monopoly should not be allowed to have entire possession of this metropolis.

The patronage of the House of Representatives has been divided, and Ohio gets a clerk, a messenger, a policeman, and Kerren, The fifteen Republican Congressmen from that State each had from one to six constituents awaiting offices, and there is wrath in the delegation. The fifteen are to east lots for the three places. Next week Kerren is to appoint four of the Ohio Congressmen to committee Canirmanships. Then the country will hear from the disappointed eleven. There are thorns, after all, in the pathway of the Obio man.

One of the most striking logal anomalies

in this city is the institution known as the Court of Special Sessions. It is composed of three Police Justices, who sit, on five days of the week, in a room devoted to their use in the Tombs prison building. The singularity about the court is that the three Justices sit, during the iours of the day in which they are not engaged in the Special Sessions, in the district police courts, as committing magistrates. Prisoners are arraigned before them charged with vari ous offences. If the magistrates determine to hold the prisoners for trial, they put them to their election, as it is termed that is, give them their choice, as the law requires, as to whether they shall be tried in the General Sussions, before a single Judge and a jury, or in the Special Sassions, before three Justices and no sury. The prisoners are committed for trial in accordance with their election. So it comes to pass, in a vast number of cases, that the Justices sit in the Special Sessions to try prisoners whom, to a cartain extent, they have prejudged as committing magistrates. Another circumstance apparently dangerous to the prisoner's interests is that the Justices conduct the examination of witnesses in the Special Sessions, except in

some representative of the District Attorney's This whole subject seems to be one that ought

to receive prompt attention from the Logislature. There are three Judges of the General Sessions who have no judicial duties to perform outside of their own court, and can sit in it, as all judicial servants of the people ought to be able to do, with minds entirely unaffected by any previous relations to the cases tried before them. There seems to be no good reason why there should not be three Judges in the Special Sessions equally free from previously received impressions. Three such Judges might be created, as many of the Police Justices being disponeed with, with great apparent advantage to the interests of the public. There are, inclusive of the annexed district, six distinct police courts in this city, and eleven Police Justices, each at a salary of \$8,000 a year. Certainly some of the Police Justices might be easily spared,

The lobbyists are now at work with tremendous energy to get control of certain committees of the House, in order to prepare the way in advance for their peculiar business during the session. These committees are not by any means in all cases the leading ones, and hence the bringing to bear of persuasives from many quarters for the appointment of particular members is really very promising for them. The control of the committees that will have charge of special jobs is the first aim of lobbyists nowadays, because they thereby secure, in addition to the votes of the individual members in the House, favorable reports on some schomes and unfavorable reports on others. It will soon be known whether Mr. KEIFER can see through these importunities, and whether he can resist them if he does see through.

Well, well, that must have been a hard rade that Mr. KEIFER made with Don CAMenon's clan. Here is a Pennsylvania Congressman named SMITH who is mad because he has only been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Mileage, instead of to the head of a leading committee. By the way, who is SMITH, anyway

Evidently the Land Leaguers in Ireland are holding the rent, for the walls of the landlords are increasing. Lord ARDILLAUN, in a letter to the London Times, appeals for English support, and asks if England will "look on while those loyal and true to her, and whom she is bound in honor and interest to protect are overborne by American gold." This is new. It sounds like the turning of tables. We don't often hear complaints of American gold. Certainly, when Irish landlords were getting it there was no objection, and they did get a good deal of it from time to time. Now the Land League is getting it, instead of the landlords. We have often heard about the robbing of servant girls and working girls in this country by Irish-American societies; but the truth is the Irish landlords knew how to carry on that business, and long ago found a way to reach the pockets of those girls through their hearts by threatening their parents with eviction.

Another new feature in the Irlan movement is the subscription for the relief of distressed Irish landladies whose tenants won't give them any American gold, while the mighty Earl of Kenmure has discharged all his employees and is going to leave Ireland because he can get no rents. Coercion appears to be a failure, and the land movement, instead of being crushed. extends now from Ireland to Scotland, and where it will end nobody can tell.

Col. PARTRIDGE makes out clearly enough hat the Twenty-third Regiment, National Guard, was connected with the Sixth Army Corps, and is entitled to wear the corps badge. Its connection with the corps was this: It was on duty not very far from the corps for severa days in 1863, on which days the members of the regiment put on the badge of the corps, and nobody objected. This Col. PARTEIDGE admits. may be considered a humble connection. It is similar to the connection of " Tony DREXEL's son" with the generally recognized variety of DREXEL. But it is a connection undoubtedly.

The title to wear the badge of the corps is equally indubitable. The badge is a Greek cross, and, as Col. PARTRIDOE justly observes. anybody may wear a Greek cross. The origina patents on the design expired long ago. Again it is prescribed from the State headquarters that the regiment shall wear the Greek cross, and a soldier can only obey.

A Hungarian Revenue Reformer,

VIENNA, Nov. 8 .- Baron Arpad Lopresti, who estermed contemporary, the Times, tries to I died a sport time are at his castle of Soutia, near fem esvar, was a man of many strange resolves. One of these, in which he per-isted for many years previous to his lamented demise, was to pay no taxes to the Governcions houn is for the express purpose of dealing with tax gatherers whenever they should present themselves as fiscal acents-an enthusiast in his provession-succeeded some years ago in out iming ingress to Sosdia, disquised as a peacint, with a view of levying execution upon the flaron's goods for arrears of taxes. He was shown into Leprestic study, and had just commenced to take an inventory of its centents when the door pened to admit a savage wolf, which in ide for him without a moment's notice. The infortunate official was severely bitten, and only saved his file by clambering to the top of a monumental heated stove, inaccessible to his four-footed trict have exhibited a steadiast reluctance to do their flice within the limits of Baron Lopresu's estate. It as pears, however, that the authorities of Temesvar, in lignant at his and ice as defiance of the law, contemplated involving the aid of the military to bring the re-calcitrant Baron to reason. He got wind of this project, however, and forthwith caused a declaration to be made public to the effect that he had undermined roshia with dynam te, and would blow it up himself, and any force attempting to take possession of it sky high whenever the knowing what sort of a man he was, the authorities thought fit to abundon the enterprise in question, and sectolously let him alone to the day of his death, by which time his arrears of taxes had mounted up, with interest, to more than 30,000 florins. That his was no idle menace has been conclusively demonstrated by the discovery of three dynamite cartridges, weighing nine counds each, concealed in the cellarage of the castie by its late lord.

Mrs. Laugtry as an Amsteur Actress.

From the Lowism Truck The next piece was to be "A Fair Encounter," in which Mrs. Langiry was to appear. The "Fair En ounter" was called in the play bills the favorite emedicita. A lady, speken of as "a lively young witow," is about to marry. The sister of the bride groom, speken of as a "flighty little triend," is minded to see whether the widow is worthy of her brother, s she discusses berself as a lady's maid, and applies for a situation with the future bride. The "lively young widow" discovers the trick, and pretends to be in love with the hashand of the "flighty little f lend," and pun shes her by foreing her to perturn many memalduties

such as putting on her shoes, Ac. Mrs. Langitry came forward arrayed in an unpretond ng rank dress, and, with her arms tall of flowers, sue an dewnata table and then preceded to act as though, lestend of this bell a the first time she had ever every ed er sell on a stare, she had been playing fively young widows and other such parts to critical audiencestran creamlest childhoot. Whether she was rereous or not I do not know but there was not a trace of nervousness obsperceived. Her elocation was singularly clear, and or gentures and by play periods.

is regardles and by may period.
I was never more surprised in my life. It is difficult to obtain it any one from a single performance, but if Mrs. I makey can play other parts as well as she dies "firely It is no uniformed fact that if the I see it on the term own latest are diversally, and heard taucht in their which are their was latest and not a large on a subject of read in fees that a cleer, the same a subject of read in fees that a cleer, the same as the indicate of the second in the read to be a subject of the amelication of their constitution in the read land."

Alexandantial from the committee or efficient the Charge Consention is new in order. It is not only. oung willows. she would, were she to adopt the stage was protession; he a fortune to any theatre is she wire might eat ty a mumager to fulfil a great want-acalling to the well known phrascillary of prospectures, its fur more easy to find actresses who can raminate in rapedy than who are able to act in comedy as though t debut at Twicken ham, were exceedingly well able to de

A New York Woman Writes to Guitean.

Franke Chicago Fralune The following letter has been directed to C. J. items by Mes. A. D. of New York, now on a visit to ber anchiter, Mrs. Churles Tids of this city. Letter and

daughter, Mrs. Charles Todt of this city. Letter and cheek have been day for a arded from this effect.

Charles J. Grittier, Evil. As I for a sever of Josepher. I have not give an all soils be well as it were of Josepher. I then this give and said to be seen that a sever of Josepher. I then this give head and said to be seen that a record defended. I then the property of the sent the year field ancesal by redshift you may there a field. It retains a region of the sent the year of the sent the sent that a remain head of the sent the sent that a field in measurer to be a fine that he sent the sent that a measurer to be a made in the sent that a first and the sent that a model of extraordinary ports and redshift the latest the peak first touched my beart and the world need to sent the peak first the sent that the sent that the sent the sent that t

MAROND'S INITATORS.

Independent Conlitions in Other States-Splits WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- In Tennessee it is reported that the anomalous condition of parties in the last election is certain to lead to a movement similar to that which has lately car-

Though not as far advanced in that State as in

from the impetus which the State is receiving

from Northern investments and immigration.

North Carolina is represented to be a promis-

ing field for an independent movement, and

probably it will be made earlier there than in

some of the other States belonging to the same

A Titled Polsoner in Italy

From the St James's Gasette.

Count Facilia of Imola is fully entitled to take

rank among cunnent criminals. Some months ago a priest of Imola mysteriously disappeared, and was sought

or for weeks in vain. At length, after a careful search

in a well recently filled up on the property of Count Facila, a very well-known landowner of the district.

ome slight suspicion had rested on him, owing to his

leaving Imola soon after the priest's disappearance.

When the priest's body was found the Count was at once

arrested; and several circumstances have since become

known which seem to show that the priest was only one

study, and had abstracted books on the subject from the

public library; and after his arrest a number of bottles

entaining different poisons were found in his rooms. Some months ago he invited a friend to take a glass of

vermuth with him, a d very shortly after the friend was seized with violent pains and died. After his death

Count Facilia presented a bill for 2,500 france to his heirs.

which was duly paid. It is now believed that the ver-muth was poisoned, and the body is to be exhumed and

He is charged with several other murders, and among

his papers were forged tills and some genuine ones ac

cepted by we l-to-do people of the town, and since five

his former friends are asking each other which was in-

tended to them, and who would have been the first for the vacancy. The theory of madness has been setup in

befonce, and a near relative of Count Facilia has been

From the Witshington Post, Dec. 7.

It is expected that President Arthur will take case-start of the Exercitive Mension to is a termon. All still in the readiness for his reception, except the elevator. The fine-ling functions to the private hall, in the rear of he raturals, white made this morning.

The President's bed chamber will be the "Nellie Grant hamber," An elevant ear; et was laid vested all, and he apartment is in perfect order, bright, comfortable, and case.

and cus y.

The White House, is its new dress, is greatly improved in appearance. The main bulby has been beautifully

velve carest is the word brinter with a fligree crimson wood hat. Too wordwork is in conwood, the furnture to riminon plu h, the hearth titel, with the outtaskinoused and from, brass showed, and tones.
The halfs and striwars have at hour recarpeted in
dars red valvet, very pleasing to the eye.
The starts with the roman have been made comfertable
and cheerful. The crevaline tests crimson.

Pretty Girls in Mexico.

From the St. Louis Chile-Democrat.

From the Boston Ghde.

Babcock Sceking Place Again.

From the Bootsu Hereld.

Even Babcock of Whisker Ring notoriety is en and seeking office of the new Administration. He was to his old position as superior induct of Public Build-ings and traumds in Washington. If Babcock a prayer is beard, there is no trass it why the babine of the Grant crowd should be been ward in coming forward.

Explanations in Order.

to day a very a letter lever the most de place of "latch. American," which I happened the credit of the Committee

or Codenties at the Convention of the Lish rice, held in Chicago a few days ago: is untried. At the same time,

I am not not not toulding its O'Neill Rose l'averacity fut i un uis koowie me of that gentleman I bell we be would not make such rutements without knowing them

pure set up to the head of exception in the proble spoke that it the little interpolation fact that if the Last people spoke and applicable in the little spoke and applicable interpolation.

From the Commonth Engineer.

I saw last night a photograph copy of a letter

rom Dr. Keynten, the home pathir declar around the

"On the Stirl Asserts, while in the President's had chamber, in the tracter of his wife he said to me that he never at my time made a segment that its flare he had a tracting places of the property of the Bakert several power of the president to the had no received by the Bakert several power to the had no received on the had a fixed by the several power to the had no received on the had a fixed by the first of the president of the had no received to the had no received to the had not a had been several to be in the

The latter is counter-inned on back But 24 or since the Provident's death, in the hundwriting of Mrs. darfield,

Final-site deate, in the hand it is true to my distinct recold atom.

As Dr. Hills swore the other day that the President had called in a rate the case, he is meet by this flat demail.

A constant cough, with failing strength and wasting of

fices, are symptome factoring pulmonary excans more or less seriously affected. You will find a safe remedy for all lung or throat sile in Dr. Jarpe's Kunseturant _ in.

To the Entrop of THE SUN-Sic: 1 read in

The Mexican girl has not the life, the vivacity,

ound to have died in a junetic asy un

many victim . The Count made textcology a special

ome others, the movement derives support

strong enough to carry the State.

-London has a population of four milflons and a half. Or this multitude only 60 000 are church members, and only 200,000 are regular attendants at re-ligious betwees. Or the working condition it is stated, ried Virginia. A branch of the Democratic party is said to be preparing to join the Rapubon as good authority as the Bishop of Litchfield, that only icans, and together, it is claimed, they will be

-In Kansas there is a little town which In Georgia a similar state of things is exsears the name of Liberal. Those who settled this place claim that it is a sort of an Eden in its way. They bepected to develop itself at no distant day. The lieve that there is no God, no heaven, and no helt. One of their declarations is a travesty of Scripture on this names of Democrats more or less conspicuous are mentioned who are expected to take the wise: "The fool has said in his heart there is no God; lead, and it is expected also that, as one of the results. Sepator Hill will be left at home.

BUXBRAMS

-Seventeen female missionaries have been

ent by the Church of England Missionary Society to

india to labor among the Hindoo women. Four of them

-Prof. Robertson Smith, the Scotch theologian, has received from his friends a liberal donation of cash, to be invested in books for his library. He is devot with the "Encyclopedia Britagnica," in the early volnines of the present edition of which articles which brought on him the condemnation of his brethren.

-The French Protestant Church is sericategory. It is maintained that immediate success is quite as probable there as in either of the States named. This expectation is predicated on the organized strength of the Republicans and an ascertained willingness of a portion of the Democratic party to merge themselves in the movement. onaly considering the issue of a revision of the Bible for use in France. The Synod which recently met at Marseilles appointed a commission to consider all existing French versions of the Bible, both Old Testament and may be adopted, but the prevalent bles is that nothing thort of a new version will give entire satisfaction.

the Democratic party to merge themselves in the movement.

Texas is also talked about. Politicians from that State assert, with considerable confidence, that elements exist, and will soon show themselves there, that afford ground for the expectation that Texas with ultimately be wrested from the strong grasp of the Democratic party.

In all these States the tariff question will be a prominent issue, and it is claimed that, independent of party or factional divisions, there is a growing sentiment in favor of the protective principle. It is probable, however, that the main chance rests in the tenlency to disintegration in the Democratic party, resulting from a variety of causes, but notably from the natural wish to participate in those things which fail to the lot of the possessors of Government patronage. This reason will, perhaps, not be so frankly avowed as some others, but it is there, and it is ever a strong motive for weeking new associations. -Some of the gentlemen who are wise in has been done toward converting the world and comcluded that by commissioning men enough as missions. ries and providing them with money enough to do the this century. Some of their estimates are a little wild,

-Juggernaut is triumphant in India after the troublesome times vexed his adherents. A set of dis-contented Hindoos tried to been his temple, just to see whit would come of it. The attempt proved a failure and Juggernaut is now considered a fire-proof delty even by the very dista bers of the peace who attempted to wreck him. The great titel of Juzzernaut in this temple as an old-fashioned one, made of wood, and therefore the scendiary radicals thought it would be an easy prev to the flames.

ever a strong motive for seeking new associations.

No doubt, the Administration, in whatever way it can, will encourage independent movements. It is not doubted that wherever they succeed the Administration will gain new supporters, and the United States Senate be practically regained to the Republicans.

To realize any considerable part of what is expected from this extensive scheme, Republican leaders feet that some important concessions must be made—perhaps greater than not more than a few are prepared at present to make. The studious ignoring of all reference to topics growing out of the rebellion and the prominence given to purely business concerns in the President's message is a relief to the South, and will make him strong there. To this it may be added that in his inter-ourse with Southern people the President, without seeming to yield anything, is continually making friends. -The Foreign Missionary Board of the Reformed (Dutch) Church has laid out its work for the year with a view of spending nearly \$70,000 Of this amount only \$20,000 has as yet been collected. The fiscal year ends on the 30th of April next. The Board makes an urgent appeal to its supporters to have the rest of the money ready in time. There is immediate need for about \$15,000 to meet pressing demands. Two young men from the Theological Seminary at New Brans wick have offered to go as missionaries in the service of this Board. They are native Jips, and will be sent to labor in Japan. Two others from the same seminary are going to other forcis; countries. There is not so much difficulty in procuring men to go as missionaries as there is in raising the funds with which to pay them.

-The Presbyterian church of South Orange, N. J., has had an exceedingly hard ran of luck. It is building a new house of worship, and reeds all the ready cash it can handle. It had \$6,000 on depositin the Mechanics' Bank of Newark when disaster overtook that ill-fated concern. When the gable wall was nearly finground. In addition to the loss or locking up of the de-posit and the ruin of the wall, there will be bills to pay for the fractured bones of three workmen who fell with the wall, one of whom is not expected to live. Clergy. men sometimes preach on the blessings and sorrows incident to the ups and downs of church life; but it is not easy to suggest a text which would serve as a foundation for a discourse on the troubles of this Orange church.

-Some correspondents of the Congrega-Monalist are much disturbed because of the practice which exists in some of the churches of taking up collections on Sunday to pay church debts. One rigid Sabbatarian says that it is quite as wicked to raise money on Sunday is pay for stine and mortar as it would be to compel masons to work in these materials on the holy day. These men are kindred in dectrine with some old Scotch Pres by terians who objected to the installation of some newly elected elders on the Lord's Day. It was supposed by the pastor and the rest of the church people that such a ceremony was in every respect appropriat to the incidents of ordinary worship. But these severe old persons decreed otherwise, maintaining that it was a worldly and business transaction to install elders, and that there fore it could not rightly be done on the Sabbath. The atubborn old gentlemen carried their point, and the cere-mony had to take place on a week day.

Some of the clergymen of Cleveland, Ohio. Tre much exercised as to whether it is right or wrong to give the newspaper men the manuscripts of their sermons on Sanday for publication in the papers of corned that the publication of the discourses carries them to a congregation of readers many times larger than that of the hearers in church. These goutlemen consider it no sin to have the serment but in type on Sun to have the sermons set up. And there are yet others who are are accordingly nice about it that they fraw the line on the midmight hour. They are willing that the l'assing beneath gracefully draned Tarkish curtains, it e visito enter the mast Romen the immutare i-rich ani showy, and the general effect most pleasing. The wastwo & is all ebounged, the unholstering of old gold by each, softened with golden brown. The window curtains, elegant in an earance, are of ell gold brocade, with plach immutequity, aristocity e | broidered. The Green Rome, with its delicate initial Mile green, is more be utiling that every effect, with a figure docume is bordered with smaled green. The filler Parlor remains as it was noter the last regime, with its bright hims and its gib-traned turniture, charming violates industrial to the last regime, with its bright hims and its gib-traned turniture, charming violates industrial to the last regime. sermons shall appear on Monday mormus, provided no type a tring is done on them until after the dual strake of twelve has sounded. It is suggested that these elec-

gymen shall preach about straining at guats and swalowing camels. -A Methodist minister travelling in Michigan was entertained by a family whose how its ity was creater than their means, and who were sho t of meat. In order to spread a good dinner for the parson, it was decided to slav the pet hen which belonged to the little boy of the family. This was a sacrifice, but the interests religion and hospitality seemed to demand it and se the bird's neck was wrong. After dinner the minister was asked to lead in family develops, which with true chrical courtesy he consented to do. The family being ealled together, all knelt down on the floor, which was or hoards. Ilberally adorned with an a holes. While the prayer was going on, a lonely little chicken one of the children of the deceased hen, came running under the house, lamenting the loss of its mother. The afficied little hal put his mouth to a knot hole, and semmathetieally said to the chicken: "Peepy, peepy, I drin't kill

dinner" That "big old preacher " was startled out o

devetional exercises to a clore.

all sense of prayerfulness, and suddenly brought his

-A new discussion has arisen as to the supply of clergymen Dr. McCosh, President of Prince tan College, save that there is a great decrease in the that it is even so, and adds that there is a falling off in the quality of the young men who devote themselves to ministerial service. In view of the great sums of money From the Boston gake.

In response to the question of how she liked Boston, Mme. Path shruid a in strong terms her deight, both in regard to the city itself and the people.

"Hier-" she exchanged, "people are very much better educated and wonderfully more posite than in New York. For instance, if a resson or was accused you in Boston he or she immediately torus around and spolyages, while in New York such a thing is an exception rather than a custom. The difference between a New York and Reston audience is surprising. A New York audience, though more demonstrative, cannot discriminate as a Boston audience can." spent on the logical seminaries, this is considered dis ouraging. The young men who study for the minutes can generally have their expenses provided to in case of poverty. They have a pleasant and n t ve y arrived time in pursuing their studies, especially in the city semmaries. When they enter on their work, if they are so fortenate as to find any place in which to enter in it, it is not as young lawyers been life, with hardly anshedy to take netice or them, but aimid the donation party, the reception, and the hand shaking of an admired confe-gation. And yet there is so much of unce tain with ment, poor pay, and severe criticism as to discourage most voung men and drive them into almost my other field of usefulness. Although ministers are suffits be wanted in great numbers, the over-surply for the churches which pay laying estation continues as about dant averer. Where the ministers are want it in in the and where the salaries are small and trempler and the were sufficiently increased to correspond with the sit pertance and the difficulties of the work there would be plenty of men ready for the wrytee. The short could be largely with the wealthy characters, which do will rush enough funds for the evangularitims of those real is and also with the Missionary Boards which would do not all would not make such a stem this without anowane because the convention of the best of a convention of the best of the second of

they were hasked up be the chareful. To-day the Sunday schools will study with last days of Nowe," he exten in the company axam. 41-52. He who was introduced to be company. laid in a craffle among the bul tishes of the " " " the strange and difficult was happened on his Arche ege of 120 "his eye was not dom mar his unterness as golde and general of the most pervice ? whom hist ry makes mention, the horder if he Promised Land was reached. A though Mosel of his both an eminent servant of G of, not, like all other and had his faults, one of which was constant and well which he struck the real at House and control would be flow for the refreshment of the tannished I am a He there and then extended impatience the energy and seemed to arregate to force it power and beforeed to it a learning belonged to 0 d alone. Fit this it was but though he should lead to except to the b Fromised Land, he should not enter it with the top of a like mount in from which he the land. There is a sub-line restricts attends and borist of Motes, as well as a separate tery. He never came down from that me netof afficiency the farmulates to bold a great be exert the remains of their leading, field those if the body. Had it been otherwise, the pentretained a love for their old gractices of the probably have embalant the budy and i worship as an idol. The life if Moses from t important is that when each man's work is depointed time of departure com a To be rentr color, and fearleasty to meet this crisis is one of the house aims of human life.